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THE USE OF ADMINISTRATIVE SOCIAL DATA: OVERVIEW AND GUIDE

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PREFACE

This document is a description of the work undertaken at Statistics Canada since April 1979 to develop experimental data from administrative records on individual Canadians. It provides an overview of the types of data available and a guide to their applications.

This report is not final. It will grow and develop as more is learned and understood about the nature and quality of the data derived from the personal income tax records, the family allowance records and the unemployment insurance records.

The emphasis of this report is on the provision of data for specific and standard geographical areas known as census divisions (or counties). Using postal codes as geographical building blocks, Statistics Canada produces aggregate data for these standard statistical areas. However, users of statistics frequently work with other areas. By using postal codes, users can design their own geographical areas, and obtain data tailored to their own needs.

Those who wish more detail about the administrative data development work and the available products, may call or write to a Regional Office of Statistics Canada, or the Administrative Data Development Staff in Ottawa. A list of the toll-free telephone numbers for Statistics Canada's Regional Offices and the address for the Administrative Data Development Staff can be found in Appendix A.

Additionally, some of the technical terminology used in this document may be ne to some readers. Many of these terms are, therefore, defined in the Glossary (Appendix B).

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

Statistics Canada has a long history of using administrative records to produce data in domains such as international trade, education, public finance and vital statistics. But in the domain of social statistics — data on individual Canadians, their families and their households — these records have been used very little. Almost exclusive reliance has been placed on household surveys and population censuses to generate social data.

In recent years, the potential of using administrative records for this purpose has gained attention. This report describes some of the work undertaken, indicating some of the strengths and weaknesses of these data.

These data must essentially be considered **experimental**:

- The total population of Canada is not covered.
- There is a lack of direct control over the variables collected.
- The concepts and definitions differ from those used for censuses and household surveys.
- The contents of administrative records can and do change with the statutes and regulations through which they are governed.

In spite of these limitations, there is considerable statistical potential in using administrative records, and it is to the potential of administrative data that this guide is directed.

The following two chapters include a discussion of administrative records with regard to geography and the cost of tabulations. These two chapters are followed by a chapter on each of the following administrative records on individual Canadians:

- Personal income tax records.
- Family allowance records.
- Unemployment insurance records.

Particular attention is paid to the availability of data from these records for various geographical areas.

2.0 THE GEOGRAPHY OF ADMINISTRATIVE RECORDS

2.1 GEOGRAPHICAL DELINEATION BASED ON MAILING ADDRESSES

2.1.1 INTRODUCTION

Censuses and household surveys are based on the principle of data collection from the residents of dwellings. Consequently, the data collectors are able to assign each dwelling unit to a precise geographical area.

The allocation of individuals, families and households to small geographical areas from administrative records is considerably less exact. Administrative records rely on the mailing address as the means of allocating records to geographical areas.

There are several difficulties in using mailing addresses for this purpose. The mailing address may refer to a dwelling or to some other location (e.g., an individual's own office, an accountant's or lawyer's place of business, a post office box, etc.) It is, moreover, an essentially administrative mechanism for delivering the mail. Whether or not a postal code is included in the mailing address, or a mailing address is absolutely correct, the mail may still be deliverable. Finally, enormous differences exist in the precision of a mailing address -- from very precise for door-to-door delivery to quite imprecise for other methods.

2.1.2 DATA FOR STANDARD GEOGRAPHICAL SYSTEMS

Initially, the data derived from administrative records has been for census divisions. In five provinces (Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick, Quebec and Ontario), census divisions coincide with counties. In British Columbia, a census division corresponds to a regional district. In the remaining four provinces and two territories, a census division is an area for reporting sub-provincial statistics.

Over the years, the county structure has been constant and unchanging in three of these provinces (i.e., Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island, and New Brunswick) in contrast to the other two provinces (i.e., Quebec and Ontario). Thus, and with the exception of the three Maritime Provinces, the data for census divisions do not always provide a consistent time series insofar as the boundaries have changed to some extent over time.

2.1.3 DELINEATING NON-STANDARD AREAS

Since many users prefer geographical areas that correspond to their needs, there have been numerous data requests for user-specified areas. From the perspective of efficiency, it has been recognized that the postal code is a convenient summary of the mailing address.

In urban areas with door-to-door mail delivery, the postal code summarizes all of the information down to the block face [1] level. For other mail delivery methods such as post office boxes, rural routes, suburban service, [2] the mailing address is very vague. The postal code has the same drawback — it is neither better nor worse. Nevertheless, the postal code contains all of the essential information of an address.

Since the postal code is an efficient summary, users can provide groups of postal codes to obtain data for specific geographical areas that are of interest to them. Several examples are included in Appendix C. In the first, the planning department of a small municipality (population 10,000) was interested in two small parts of the community identified by postal codes. The second example is for an essentially rural area needing profile data in anticipation of substantial economic growth and

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[1] See Glossary for a definition of block face.

[2] In new suburban areas, mail is frequently delivered to rows of numbered green boxes with individual padlocks. The postal code identifies the post office from which the mail is sorted and delivered. In these areas, it is possible for the post office to be located in one municipality while the delivery point is in another. Thus, both postal codes and mailing addresses in new suburban developments are imprecise.

change in the 1980s. In this example, rural postal codes were the basis for data development for very small areas that were then aggregated in several different ways.

The cost of putting a postal code to area system conversion file into machine-readable form can be substantial. In the first example in Appendix C, the direct entry and checking of 100 or so postal codes is reasonably inexpensive. Similarly, the second example with about 50 postal codes is also inexpensive. But for larger postal code groupings, the cost of key entry and verification can be substantial. For these reasons, and to keep user costs down, it is preferable that postal code groupings be prepared, key entered, verified and supplied to Statistics Canada in machine-readable form (on a magnetic tape; see Example 3 in Appendix C for a possible record layout).

3.0 THE COST OF OBTAINING ADMINISTRATIVE DATA

3.1 THE COST OF STANDARD PRODUCTS

Standard tables for standard areas will vary in cost according to the number of standard areas for which data are requested. The minimum cost is $15 for a single table for a single area. The cost rises to a maximum of about $50 for a single standard table for all 265 standard areas or census divisions of Canada.

3.2 THE COST OF DATA FOR NON-STANDARD AREAS AND TABLES

Non-standard tables are more expensive to produce because of the personnel costs involved in developing them. Special tables could require expenditures of hundreds, even thousands, of dollars, depending on the complexity of the table formats and content. Overall, user cost will depend on province size, the number of postal codes in the individual community and the use of non-standard tables.

The cost of **standard** tables for user-defined areas is highly variable. In general, users interested in obtaining customized geographical data can expect that an initial file split for the postal codes of interest to them will cost up to $200. Then, the geographical codes for the user-specified areas must be assigned at a cost up to $100. At this point **standard** tables can be obtained for the user-specified areas. And although the cost of standard tabulations is also highly variable, it is generally possible to produce a standard table for a maximum of $50 or less (A standard table includes one page for each user-specified area. For example, a user with 100 small areas, defined by groups of postal codes, would receive one page for the total area, and one page for each small area for a total of 101 pages. The 101 pages would be a single table.)

Thus, a standard table similar to the one in Appendix D can be provided for a user-specified area for less than $400. Although this may seem high compared to tables for standard areas, they are much less expensive than conducting a special survey. At this point, only administrative records can provide highly-detailed **annual** data for user-specified areas for costs in the hundreds of dollars.

3.3 CONSULTING COSTS

In general, considerable foresight, planning and knowledge are necessary for the acquisition and exploitation of data derived from administrative records. Professional economists and statisticians in Statistics Canada are available to explain and to assist in the interpretation of administrative data for users. When considerable blocks of time are required for this assistance to users, consulting fees are charged for time in excess of one hour. The hourly consulting rate for these services is $65.

3.4 A SUMMARY OF PRODUCTS AND COSTS

As pointed out, costs depend on the degree to which non-standard items are required for the tables. Naturally, a table with non-standard formats and content will cost more than a standard table. Similarly, table preparation for a non-standard area is more time-consuming than for standard areas. The following figure illustrates the types of tables that can be requested and indicates what is involved in their compilation:

FIGURE 1

TABULATIONS \ AREA	Standard	Non-Standard
Standard	A	B
Non-Standard	C	D

- CATEGORY A. This is the least costly category. Users can review the available tables for standard geographical areas. According to their needs, the required standard tables can be ordered with cost guidelines similar to those noted in section 3.1.

- CATEGORY B. When standard tables are desired for non-standard areas, the user supplies the geographical conversion file, in either machine-readable or hard copy form. (The user cost can be minimized if the postal code to user-specified geographical system is supplied in machine-readable form. An example of a possible record layout is included in Appendix C.) Generally, extensive negotiations are required between users and Statistics Canada personnel for non-standard geographical areas. A standard table for a user-specified area can usually be produced for about $400 to $500.

- CATEGORY C. When non-standard tables are requested for standard areas such as census divisions or federal electoral districts, a detailed specification is required from the user for the proposed tabular content. Generally, some negotiations are required between the user and Statistics Canada to clarify the request fully. It is difficult to estimate the cost of a user-specified table since some tabulations can be quite expensive. These tabulations, nevertheless, can be expected to be less than the costs of tables noted in Category B.

- CATEGORY D. The procedure for obtaining non-standard tables for non-standard areas is similar to the general description for Category B and C items noted above. Users must specify both their geographical areas and their required tabular content very precisely. As might be expected, this is the most expensive alternative. A single, customized table for a user-specified area could range from $500 to several thousand dollars.

3.5 LIMITATIONS ON DATA FOR USER-SPECIFIED AREAS

There are some limitations on the data that can be released to users. For example, no data will be made available for areas with fewer than 100 administrative records, or for variables with fewer than 25 records. Quite clearly, for a geographical area with 125 administrative records, very little cross-tabulated data can be supplied. As the number of records increases to about 1,000, there are relatively few suppressions of data for reasons of confidentiality when standard tables are requested.

In addition, all tabulations except income are subjected to random rounding with a base of 5, an approach that is identical to the one used in census of population outputs. Simply, all values are rounded up or down to end in a 0 or 5. For example, 23 would become either 20 or 25, depending on the random weight. Finally, the contents of the table are summed after random rounding to provide consistency. The dollar values, while not rounded, reflect to the rounding on which they are based.

TABLE 1

CONTENTS OF THE T1 FILE

DEMOGRAPHIC DETAIL

- Age
- Sex
- Marital status
- Part year indicator (immigrant, emigrant, deceased)
- Total value of personal exemptions

GEOGRAPHICAL DETAIL

- Postal code
- County or census division code
- Locality code

INCOME DETAIL

- Total income
- Employment income
  - T4 earnings
  - T4 commissions
  - Other employment income
  - Net business income
  - Net professional income
  - Net fishing income
  - Net farming income
  - Net commission income
- Investment income
- Net rental income
- Unemployment Insurance income
- Family Allowance income
- Pension income (OAS, CPP/QPP, other)
- Other income

4.0 DATA FROM THE PERSONAL INCOME TAX FILE

4.1 PERSONAL INCOME TAX RECORDS

4.1.1 THE PERSONAL INCOME TAX SYSTEM, A GENERAL DESCRIPTION

Canadians provide an array of data through the individual income tax system. In particular, they provide highly detailed data on their sources of income. Additionally, taxfilers report information on exemptions and deductions. Exemptions represent dollar values that reduce the gross income of the taxfiler. Their value varies according to the age of the taxfiler and the number, type and ages of dependents. Certain expenses incurred by taxfilers represent deductions from their gross income reported. These deductions (e.g., union dues, payments to Registered Retirement Savings Plans, charitable contributions, payments into registered retirement funds, and so on) also reduce the amount of taxable income. Finally, taxfilers provide general descriptive information about themselves — mailing address, age, sex and marital status.

Statistics Canada has selected a part of the total data on taxfilers for analysis and development. Table 1 contains a listing of the contents of the reduced taxfile used by Statistics Canada.

An important consideration pertains to the existence ofoutliers. With the tax system, in particular, some individuals can have extremely high or extremely negative incomes. As a result, a single taxfiler, even in a very large Canadian city, can have an impact of $1,000 or more when average income is computed. Because of the effect of these income extremes on variables such as average income or average employment income, it is strongly recommended that median income values be used. A median falls in the middle of a distribution with an equal number of cases above and below it.

4.1.2 SOME USES OF INDIVIDUAL AND AGGREGATED TAX DATA

What can administrative tax data be used for? The data development program is new and thus the opportunity to use these data has been limited. Nevertheless, the following list illustrates the growing uses:

- To establish profile data for small geographical areas expected to experience economic growth and change.
- To plan social services such as day care for children in urban areas.
- To identify aggregate income differences between geographical areas of individual municipalities.
- To develop plans for transportation, schools, housing and similar requirements at the regional or municipal level.
- To assess the dependency of individual Canadians on sources of income such as unemployment insurance, family allowance and similar kinds of transfer payments for different geographical areas.
- To assess differences between geographical areas in sources of income.
- To provide current data for small geographical areas between censuses of population that are conducted every five years.

4.1.3 THE INDIVIDUAL TAX FILE, SOME PRODUCTS

A review of Table 1 indicates the possible data combinations for an almost infinite array of geographical areas that can be requested by users. A pre-defined set of products, however, has also been established.

First, data have been produced for a number of standard geographical areas:

- Census divisions (or counties), and
- Census tracts (Administrative data have been produced for census tracts in a number of cities as of February 1982. The selected cities included Victoria, Calgary, Regina, Saskatoon, Winnipeg, Ottawa-Hull, Laval, St. John's).

In addition to the data tabulations for these standard areas, data can be prepared for user-specified areas. The following examples illustrate how

administrative data can be tailored to specific requirements:

- Prince Edward Island, with three census divisions, needed data for 29 communities.
- The City of Calgary requested data for 112 residential communities, a geographical system that departs substantially from the census tract configuration used by Statistics Canada.
- A consultant asked for special tabulations for a non-standard and non-urban area.
- A county planning commission requested data for two small areas within a small Ontario town.

Second, standard tabulations have been incorporated into the following tables:

- **Labour force profile** — This is profile of data derived from the tax file that is descriptive of the labour force. A sample of the labour force profile can be found in Appendix D along with a definition of each line of the profile. Also, an explanation of the words used in this profile can be found in the Glossary, Appendix B.
- **Economic dependency profile** — This is a profile of the transfer payments reported by individual taxfilers. A sample of the economic dependency profile can be found in Appendix E along with an explanation of each line in the table. The words used in this profile are also defined in the Glossary.

4.1.4 THE TAX RECORDS, SOME ADVANTAGES

The individual income tax records have advantages for a variety of statistical requirements.

- DATA QUALITY. Data on employment income and gross labour force can be expected to be of reasonably high quality. Both employers and employees provide information to the tax collection officials, permitting these officials to validate the data.

- COMPLETENESS. For three demographic variables, age, sex and marital status, data are present for well over 99 per cent of all taxfilers. And for the 1981 tax file, missing values for these variables will be imputed. In addition, about two per cent of all tax records do not have a postal code.

- SMALL AREA DATA. Since the individual tax records cover about 90 per cent of Canadian residents and all parts of Canada, it is possible to obtain data for areas such as small municipalities.

- ANNUAL DATA. The tax files also represent a source of annual data for small areas. It is possible, for example, to produce annual data (subject to confidentiality and the file contents noted in Table 1) for both standard and user-defined geographical areas.

- TIMELINESS. Although, under the current system, data from the tax files are somewhat dated by the time they are available, this is likely to improve in the future. Tax files will become accessible about 12 months after the April 30 deadline for taxfiling. In the near future, therefore, preliminary tax data should be available at the end of April of the following calendar year. Compared to the timing of other small area data, this represents a significant step forward.

- EMPLOYMENT INCOME. This is one of strongest components that can be derived from the personal income tax file. With employer/employee relationships, wage, salary and commission incomes are reported to Revenue Canada-Taxation by both the employee and the employer. With this system in place, most employment income is likely to be reported by individuals since it is subject to validation. Consequently, the variable employment income is fairly reliable.

- GROSS LABOUR FORCE. One of the strengths of the personal income tax files is in the domain of the gross labour force. Virtually all individuals who received employment income during the course of a calendar year are included in the tax file.

4.1.5 INDIVIDUAL TAX RECORDS, SOME LIMITATIONS

Individual income tax records include a number of specific limitations. A summary follows:

- COVERAGE. The income tax system includes about 90 per cent of the Canadian population. Complete coverage exists for those who file tax returns, but there is no direct information on dependents. The computer file only includes the dollar value of exemptions claimed for dependents. On the basis of this dollar value, it is possible to impute the number of individuals covered by each tax return. (See Appendix B, Glossary, for additional explanation of the word "coverage.")

- COVERAGE BIAS. The rate of taxfiling for the Canadian population varies from one location to another. While the average population coverage is about 90 per cent, it is higher in some parts of Canada and lower in others.

- CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS. The concepts and definitions used in household surveys and censuses are not the same as those derived from administrative records. A brief summary of definitions used from the tax files is included in Appendix B.

- TAXABLE INCOME. Not all of the income received by Canadians is taxable and therefore will not appear on tax returns. For example, social assistance payments, while definitionally a source of money income for individual Canadians, are not included in the universe of taxable income. Other examples of non-taxable income include child tax credits, Guaranteed Income Supplement, lottery winnings, spouse's allowance, veteran disability and dependent pensioners payments, war veterans' allowances, and worker's compensation payments. In addition, total taxable income can exceed total reported taxable income because some Canadians may not disclose all of their income on their tax form.

4.2 TAX MIGRATION DATA

About two per cent of Canadians make interprovincial moves each year, about five per cent move from one census division to another, and about 15 to 20 per cent change their residences. The personal income tax file offers an excellent data source for tracking these movements.

Statistics Canada has undertaken the development of migration data from the tax file. As a result of this investment, useful data are now being produced. For example, by comparing the census division of residence for each taxfiler in successive years, it is possible to tell whether the taxfiler's mailing address changed from one census division to another. If this happens, it is assumed that a change of residence has occurred and that the taxfiler and associated dependents have moved.

On the basis of this approach, Statistics Canada has developed a model to produce estimates of annual migration between census divisions by characteristics such as age groups and sex. In addition, since the tax file covers only 90 per cent of the Canadian population, the final results are increased to provide migration estimates for the total population.

These data offer considerable potential for monitoring migration in response to changing economic conditions — an oil and gas drilling boom in Alberta, a mine closing in the Yukon, the impact of a strike. With the tax migration data, it is possible for planners, policy makers and others to have a better understanding of how the labour force increases or declines; the movement of members of the labour force; and how the general population accommodates itself to changing economic circumstances.

A list of the available tax migration data can be found in Table 2. Examples of the four standard migration data tables are included in Appendix F. Tax migration data are currently available for census divisions only.

TABLE 2

AVAILABILITY OF TAX MIGRATION DATA

- DEMOGRAPHIC DETAIL.
  - Sex.
  - Major Age Groups
    - 0 - 15,
    - 16 - 24,
    - 25 - 44,
    - 45 - 64, and
    - 65 and over.
- YEARS AVAILABLE.
  - 1976-77 to 1980-81
    - all census divisions.
  - 1966-67 to 1975-76
    - selected census divisions only and not directly comparable to data for 1976-81.
- STANDARD MIGRATION TABLES.
  - Total Migration (In, Out and Net) for census divisions.
  - Total Migration (In, Out and Net) by Age Groups for census divisions.
  - Total Migration (In, Out and Net) by Type (Intraprovincial, Interprovincial and International) for census divisions.
  - Major Migration Flows by Origin and Destination (In, Out and Net) for census divisions.

4.3 LONGITUDINAL TAXFILER DATA

4.3.1 INTRODUCTION

In general, two kinds of data on individual Canadians can be produced, namely, cross-sectional and longitudinal. In the former, the data are collected from **different** people over time. With the latter, data are collected from the **same** individuals or units (e.g., families or households) over time.

To produce longitudinal or panel data on migration, for example, the **same** individuals can be followed over time to trace their patterns of migration. Some individuals can be expected to move more frequently than others. By monitoring the patterns of movement over time, along with their characteristics, inferences can be drawn about this population over time.

4.3.2 DESCRIPTION OF THE LONGITUDINAL TAX FILE

Since 1967, longitudinal data on taxfilers have been maintained. The file contains demographic data on each individual (age, sex and marital status), some geographical identifiers, and detailed data on sources of income and deductions. The composition of the file is based on Social Insurance Numbers. Each taxfiler with an SIN ending in a certain digit is included (the digit is constant over time).

Every year new data are added for these individuals if they file tax returns. Not surprisingly, some taxfilers have been included every year since the file was established in 1967. Others entered the labour force after 1967 and have filed every year since. Some enter and leave the labour force and thus the tax file from year to year. And still others have permanently left the labour force because of sickness, retirement or death. The makeup of the file, therefore, changes somewhat from year to year.

Other variations in the longitudinal file result from changes in the taxation system, especially in the early 1970s. For example, more sources of income became taxable — Family Allowance, Unemployment Insurance and Old Age Security benefits. With these additions, a number of persons became new taxfilers.

Introduction of the Child Tax Credit program in 1973 also led to a 10 per cent increase in the number of taxfilers — many individuals, primarily women, filed tax returns to take advantage of this program rather than because they suddenly had become the recipients of taxable income.

4.3.3 SOME POSSIBLE USES OF THE LONGITUDINAL FILE

This file holds future potential for conducting analyses on many topics, including the following:

- Tracing the income and migration experiences over time of young people entering the labour force.
- Income change for older Canadians moving from work to retirement.
- Income change as a result of migration.
- The income pattern of Unemployment Insurance recipients over time.
- Comparisons of male and female job entrants with certain variables, such as age, held constant.
- Analysis of income stability over time. It has been stated hypothetically, for example, that individuals with low incomes also have the most unstable income patterns over time.

There are two principal considerations in deriving administrative data from the 10 per cent longitudinal income file. First, the file is very large, complex and expensive to use. Second, the analysis of longitudinal data are complex and therefore difficult. For these reasons, this file has been used very little.

As a result of the general and open-ended nature of the longitudinal income file, there are no standard products. There are, equally, neither standard approaches nor standard problems. Thus, no exhibits of work have been planned or undertaken for the moment. On the other hand, and in a more positive vein, this may well be the richest source of data that exists in Canada today.

4.3.4 THE LONGITUDINAL TAX FILE, AN EXAMPLE

Table 3 has been included to illustrate the data that can potentially be derived from the 10 per cent longitudinal tax file. Although the record is hypothetical in that this exact record does not appear in the original file, it is typical of a male taxfiler. Users can, no doubt, visualize some of the applications of this file for analytical questions that are unanswerable without longitudinal data.

To provide an overview of this table, a few general comments may be helpful. First, it can be noted that this individual did not file a tax return in three years—1967, 1968 and 1974. Presumably, he was in school in 1967 and 1968. There is no apparent reason why a tax return was not filed in 1974.

The marital status column shows this individual began as a single person, married in 1970, divorced in 1975, and then remarried in 1976. In reviewing the age column, this individual first appears in the tax file in 1969 at age 18. From this it can be deduced that this was probably his first tax return, that he had previously been a student, and that he probably entered the labour market in 1969.

The next column contains data on the locality from which the tax returns were filed. The first four returns were filed from Halifax. In the fifth year, 1973, the location was Truro. There was no tax return in 1974. In 1975 the tax filing location was Toronto and in the remaining years, 1976-79, the city was Edmonton. From this it can be noted that the individual moved three times, the last two moves being interprovincial.

The fourth and fifth columns, employment income and unemployment insurance benefits, show an interesting pattern of income over the 10 years for which there are data. During the first three years income slowly increased. In the fourth year, unemployment insurance benefits exceeded employment income. In the fifth year, there was a decline in both employment income and unemployment insurance benefits. In 1975, this taxfiler had moved, become divorced and experienced an increase in employment income from $1,725 in 1973 to $8,425 in 1975. Employment income grew through 1978 when some unemployment insurance benefits were reported as income. In 1979, employment income had declined from the preceding year and unemployment insurance benefits had grown from $160 in the previous year to $2,260.

In summary, the ten per cent longitudinal income file permits users to formulate studies about the dynamics, for example, of income and migration over time for the same individuals. As can be gleaned from this example, a principal difficulty with longitudinal data is that it represents a series of case histories. To restate this: "How many individuals in the 10 per cent longitudinal income file are likely to have experienced the same patterns of income growth and change, geographical movements and marital status changes as the hypothetical individual in this example?" The answer, based on general experience with this file, is fairly easy—"None." The challenge in exploiting data

from the 10 per cent longitudinal income file is, quite simply, one of trying to identify large enough cohorts to enable the derivation of useful data on the taxfiler population for statistical purposes. Too often, unfortunately, attempts to derive data from the longitudinal income file result in the identification of a number of unique case histories. Although case histories do have useful applications, they are of little value in the development of statistics on the population.

TABLE 3

A HYPOTHETICAL EXAMPLE OF A RECORD FOR A MALE TAXFILER FOR THE PERIOD 1967 TO 1979

YEAR	MARITAL STATUS	AGE	LOCALITY	EMPLOYMENT INCOME	UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE BENEFITS
1967	NO TAX RETURN FILED IN THIS YEAR.				
1968	NO TAX RETURN FILED IN THIS YEAR.				
1969	Single	18	Halifax,N.S.	$ 3,100	$ 0
1970	Married	19	Halifax,N.S.	$ 4,500	$ 0
1971	Married	20	Halifax,N.S.	$ 4,675	$ 0
1972	Married	21	Halifax,N.S.	$ 1,975	$2,465
1973	Married	22	Truro, N.S.	$ 1,725	$ 475
1974	NO TAX RETURN FILED IN THIS YEAR.				
1975	Divorced	24	Toronto	$ 8,425	$ 0
1976	Married	25	Edmonton	$ 9,250	$ 0
1977	Married	26	Edmonton	$11,075	$ 0
1978	Married	27	Edmonton	$15,700	$ 160
1979	Married	28	Edmonton	$11,400	$2,260

5.0 FAMILY ALLOWANCE BENEFICIARY FILE

5.1 THE FAMILY ALLOWANCE RECORDS

5.1.1 THE FAMILY ALLOWANCE FILE, A GENERAL DESCRIPTION

The Family Allowance program was established in 1945 as a universal program. And with the exception of the children of illegal immigrants and the dependent children of foreign government officials, all children are eligible in Canada—well in excess of 99 per cent. The files include about 1.2 million families each month.

The Family Allowance records provide a limited but interesting array of data variables as can be noted in Table 4.

TABLE 4

CONTENTS OF THE FAMILY ALLOWANCE FILE

- Mailing address of parent.
- Reason for addition to or deletion from a provincial file (i.e., birth, death, in- or out-migration including province of origin and destination).
- Language of correspondence (English or French).
- Number of children in family entitled to benefits.
- Amount of monthly payment to family.
- Month and year of birth of each child.

5.1.2 THE FAMILY ALLOWANCE FILE: SOME USES

Since the Family Allowance data are available for virtually all children in Canada, these data have many uses. Statistics Canada, for example, has used the information on the migration of children to estimate the migration between provinces of the total Canadian population. To illustrate the kinds of data that can be derived from the Family Allowance file, sample data on the numbers of children by age are included as Appendix G.

The Family Allowance file has been used for the following purposes:

- Monitoring the age distribution and migration behaviour of children for school planning purposes.
- School reorganization and consolidation planning.
- Planning of new schools, especially for the pre-school population.
- Labour contract negotiations between school boards and teachers' unions or associations.
- Estimating migration between Canada and the rest of the world.
- Identifying the location and size of target populations for programs such as day care and health care for children.

Recently, an assistant school superintendent in Manitoba, who uses Family Allowance data, identified the following benefits: [3]

- permits long range enrolment projections for primary schools by providing accurate statistics on the pre-school population;
- simplifies long-range enrolment projections for those junior high and high schools whose school areas do not coincide perfectly with the feeder schools' areas of jurisdiction;
- permits the projection of school enrolments

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[3] Source: M. Yakimishyn (1982), "Are You Planning for Children?" In **Education Manitoba** , October 1982, pp. 7-9. Department of Education, Province of Manitoba.

generated by a variety of school boundary arrangements; and,

- makes data available at minimal cost with updates every six months. Prior to the Family Allowances service, a census of the school division had to be taken at an average cost of $3,500 each time. In addition the time required to gather and analyze the data averaged two and one half months.

5.1.3 THE FAMILY ALLOWANCE FILE, SOME STRENGTHS

The FA file has a number of positive aspects:

- COVERAGE. The Family Allowance file contains detailed data on virtually 100 per cent of all children 0-15 years of age.

- TIMELINESS. Two files are produced each year in June and December. Each is available about three months after the reference month.

- UPDATING. A new Family Allowance file is produced every six months. It is subsequently updated for the most recent two years. This has the advantage of providing preliminary data with a minimum delay and, at a later point, revised and more accurate data.

5.1.4 THE FAMILY ALLOWANCE FILE, SOME LIMITATIONS

This file has the following limitations:

- ADDRESS. It is not known whether the mailing addresses on the Family Allowance file are also residential addresses. However, since family-related mail is typically delivered to residences, it is expected that a large percentage of addresses refer to residences.

- POSTAL CODE. This file includes a postal code with

each address. As discussed in Section 2.1.3, the postal code is a good geographical identifier in urban areas with door-to-door mail delivery. Postal codes, however, are quite limited in defining geography in rural, new suburban and other areas lacking door-to-door mail service.

- SEX OF CHILDREN. The Family Allowance file does not include any information for this variable.

- COVERAGE. The Family Allowance file is virtually complete for the child population aged 0-15. For the population in the 16 and 17 age groups, it is about 95 per cent complete. Because of delays in capturing changes to the file (e.g. births, moves, etc.), the preliminary version of the FA files may be somewhat incomplete — for example, the population under one year of age is underrepresented.

6.0 THE UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE BENEFICIARY FILE

6.1 THE UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE BENEFICIARY RECORDS

6.1.1 THE UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE PROGRAM, A GENERAL DESCRIPTION

The Unemployment Insurance program has existed in Canada since 1941. Since that time, it has become an important component of Canada's transfer payment system. In its earliest days, it was designed to provide income to individuals who became involuntarily unemployed. Over the years, it was modified to include unemployment arising from voluntary unemployment, maternity, sickness and illness, training, retirement (with strict caveats) and self-employed fishermen (also with strict caveats).

One of the most important dimensions of the program has been the effort to tailor it to changing conditions and circumstances. For example, in recognition of the different economic conditions throughout the country (especially the differences in seasonal employment from one area to another), the eligibility criteria have been specially designed for regional conditions.

Another important feature of the program, from a statistical perspective, is the frequency with which the statutes and regulations governing this program change. For example, important changes were made in the UI program in early 1979 that resulted in the alteration of historical time series data. These changes, while necessary from a policy perspective, mean that any data from the file must be used with considerable care.

Individuals applying for Unemployment Insurance benefits are required to provide information to determine their eligibility for benefits. A review of Table 5 will indicate the data available monthly to Statistics Canada for individuals receiving these benefits.

TABLE 5

CONTENTS OF THE UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE FILE

- DEMOGRAPHIC DETAIL
  - Age
  - Sex
- GEOGRAPHICAL DETAIL
  - Postal code
  - Province code
- BENEFICIARY DETAIL
  - Claim type (regular, maternity, sickness, fishing, retirement, training)
  - Earnings status (Does the beneficiary receive any current earnings?)
  - Occupation code (last employment)

6.1.2 THE UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE FILE, SOME STRENGTHS

This file has a number of positive aspects:

- COVERAGE. Although the file has some under-coverage and over-coverage problems, discussed more fully under limitations, it is possible to derive trends over time. These trends, based on limited analysis, generally parallel the provincial trends of the monthly labour force survey conducted by Statistics Canada.

- FREQUENCY. With the exception of the census of population every five years, there is no other source of small area data (e.g., counties) on unemployment. Thus, between censuses, it is a valuable source of monthly data on the unemployed for small geographical areas.

- GEOGRAPHY. This file contains a postal code and a province code for individual Unemployment Insurance beneficiaries. (The postal code is present for 99 percent of records). In cases when the postal code is missing, it is impossible to place individual recipients in specific sub-provincial areas.

- TIMELINESS. Statistics Canada receives preliminary data about 3 to 4 months after the reference period.

- SMALL AREA DETAIL. Despite the three to four month delay in availability, these data have considerably more geographical detail than the monthly labour force survey that is limited to large metropolitan areas.

- UNEMPLOYMENT DEFINITION. Although some Unemployment Insurance beneficiaries are not strictly unemployed, there are codes on the file that allow many of these beneficiaries to be excluded from the count of the unemployed.

6.1.3 THE UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE FILE, SOME LIMITATIONS

The monthly Unemployment Insurance file has a number of limitations that include the following:

- UNDER-COVERAGE. Individuals can be unemployed and actively seeking employment, yet not qualify for benefits. This occurs when individuals exhaust their benefits, seek their first job, or re-enter the labour force after an absence.

- OVER-COVERAGE. Some individuals qualify for benefits and are not seeking employment. These individuals are not unemployed in the same sense as those who are involuntarily unemployed, actively seeking employment and willing and able to accept employment. A number of instances can be identified where these specific conditions are not met. In the following examples, individuals can receive Unemployment Insurance

benefits even though they are not actively seeking employment:

- during periods of extended illnesses
- after voluntarily quitting a job, and without a subsequent job search;
- during periods of maternity
- upon retirement (subject to strong caveats)
- while on authorized training programs designed to upgrade the skills of individuals who have become unemployed and are eligible for unemployment insurance benefits; and
- for self-employed fishermen during the off-season (unlike other self-employed workers who may be unemployed).

- DEMOGRAPHIC DETAIL. The demographic detail of these records is restricted to age, sex and occupation. This falls well short of the usual requirements for planning and program evaluation because of the absence of information on the number of dependents of the beneficiary, his or her level of education, or marital status.

6.2 SMALL AREA UNEMPLOYMENT INDICATORS

There are several ways to assess unemployment. In the following two sections, two measures of unemployment are discussed along with both their uses and availability.

6.2.1 THE RATE OF UNEMPLOYMENT

Before reviewing the Unemployment Insurance records as a potential source of data for deriving a small area indicator of unemployment, a definition of the rate of unemployment seems necessary.

$$\frac{\text{Count of Unemployed Individuals}}{\text{Count of Individuals in the Labour Force}} \times 100$$

Presumably, it would be possible to substitute the count of individuals receiving unemployment benefits for the count of unemployed individuals. Additionally, if the count of individuals in the labour force were known for small areas, it would be possible to compute a ratio somewhat akin to an unemployment rate.

It is possible to count the number of persons receiving unemployment insurance benefits. Unfortunately, data on the size of the labour force are not available for small areas. It is therefore impossible to calculate a pseudo unemployment rate for small areas using unemployment insurance beneficiary records.

6.2.2 RAW COUNTS OF THE INSURED UNEMPLOYED

One possible small area indicator could be the count of Unemployment Insurance beneficiaries by reason for receipt of benefits. While these may be interesting to study trends for a single small area, the use of raw counts does not provide much information when comparing different geographical areas. A sample of these data is given in Appendix H.

6.2.3 UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE TO POPULATION INDICATOR

In response to interest in a small area unemployment indicator for comparisons between small areas, Statistics Canada has begun work to derive a small area indicator of unemployment defined as follows:

$$\frac{\text{Counts of Regular UI Beneficiaries without Earnings}}{\text{Population Aged 15-64}} \times 100$$

Using this definition, limited data series are being produced and evaluated. The work, while encouraging, has resulted in a number of challenges that have yet to be resolved. Nevertheless, limited data for counties and census divisions are available to those interested in analyzing their reliability and usefulness.

A.0 TO OBTAIN MORE INFORMATION

Users desiring more information on administrative social data can contact either the Administrative Data Development Staff in Ottawa or one of Statistics Canada's Regional Offices.

Residents of all provinces and territories have a toll-free access number to one of the Regional Offices, allowing direct consultation with advisors in tune with their unique regional and statistical requirements. The telephone numbers for the Regional Offices can be found on the next page.

Users may prefer to contact the Administrative Data Development Staff directly. The address of this staff is located on the page following that for the Regional Offices. The telephone number is also provided. This is not, however, a toll-free number.

TELEPHONE NUMBERS:

STATISTICS CANADA REGIONAL OFFICES

AND TOLL-FREE NUMBERS BY PROVINCES

CITIES WITH STATISTICS CANADA REFERENCE CENTRES

St. John's	772-4073
Halifax	426-5331
Montreal	283-5725
Ottawa	992-4734
Toronto	966-6586
Winnipeg	949-4020
Regina	359-5405
Edmonton	420-3027
Vancouver	666-3691

TOLL-FREE NUMBERS OF PROVINCE AND TERRITORY

Newfoundland	Zenith 0-7037
Prince Edward Island	1-800-565-7192
Nova Scotia	1-800-565-7192
New Brunswick	1-800-565-7192
Quebec	1-800-361-2831
Ontario	1-800-268-1151
Manitoba	1-800-282-8006
Saskatchewan	1(112)-800-667-3524
Alberta	1-800-222-6400
British Columbia	112-800-663-1551
Yukon	Zenith 0-8913
North West Territories	Zenith 2-2015

ADMINISTRATIVE DATA DEVELOPMENT STAFF:

TELEPHONE NUMBERS

AND ADDRESS

PROFESSIONAL STAFF	TELEPHONE
Dr. John Leyes, Director	1-(613) 992-5254
Dr. Douglas Norris	1-(613) 992-8661
Mr. Nelson Kopustas	1-(613) 992-8661
Mrs. Linda Standish	1-(613) 992-8661
M. Jean-Guy Hache	1-(613) 992-8661
Mrs. Louise Radley	1-(613) 992-8661
Mlle. Anne Mussely	1-(613) 995-5172

ADDRESS

Administrative Data Development Staff
Statistics Canada
Station A-1, 5th Floor
Jean Talon Building
Tunney's Pasture,
Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0T6

B.0 GLOSSARY

The following are standard definitions of technical terminology used for administrative records.

- **ADDRESS, MAILING.**

  A mailing address contains information required for items to be delivered by the post office. This location need not, however, coincide with a residence, or permit the unique identification of a residence. In urban areas, a mailing address may identify residences explicitly by house numbers and streets. In other cases, the mailing address may be quite useless in identifying a residence. Examples include post office boxes, rural routes and suburban service. In addition, some administrative records have "in care of" addresses, office addresses, or in the case of tax records, the office addresses of the party who prepared the tax form.

- **ADDRESS, RESIDENTIAL.**

  A residential address is one that uniquely identifies the location of a residence or household. With administrative data, this occurs only in urban areas when both the mailing and residential addresses are identical. Additional caveats on the use of mailing addresses are noted in that definition.

- **ADMINISTRATIVE DATA/ADMINISTRATIVE SOCIAL DATA.**

  Administrative data or administrative social data, in this guide and overview, pertain to data derived from administrative records maintained on individual Canadian residents. These data may consist of direct tabulations from a set of individual records. They may, alternatively, consist of data that are adjusted or otherwise modelled to compensate for over-coverage, under-coverage or inherent deficiencies.

- **ADMINISTRATIVE RECORDS.**

  Administrative records are those records used by governments in the administration of programs directed at Canadian residents and those residing outside of Canada who are treated as residents (e.g., foreign service officers, trade commissioners and military personnel).

  In this report, administrative records pertain to those individual records held by Statistics Canada:

  - individual tax returns,
  - family allowance records, and
  - unemployment insurance beneficiary records.

- **BLOCK.**

  A block is a well-defined piece of land in urban areas, and is generally bounded on all sides by streets or roads. It may, however, be irregularly shaped and bounded by other features such as rivers, streams or political boundaries.

- **BLOCK FACE.**

  A block face is one side of a street between consecutive intersections. For statistical purposes, the block face is the basic geographical building block. Although the block face is the smallest unit, data are never produced for individual block faces. Typically, there are so few residents in the average block face that serious problems of confidentiality would arise if these data were released. Further, postal codes correspond almost exactly to block faces in urban areas with door-to-door mail delivery. Thus, with a table of postal codes for adjacent block faces, it is possible to use the postal code as a basic geographical building block for small area data.

- **CENSUS DIVISION.**

  A census division is a geographical area defined by Statistics Canada for reporting purposes. Typically, a census division is used for geographical areas that are known as counties, regional districts, regional municipalities, and territorial districts. In Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec and Ontario, a census division coincides with a county. In Newfoundland, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, 'census division' describes statistical areas established by Statistics Canada, in conjunction with these provinces. Although the boundaries of census divisions are relatively stable over time, they may be modified to account for local

changes. For example, the census divisions in British Columbia were altered in the early 1970s to conform with provincially-determined regional districts.

- **CENSUS TRACT.**

A census tract is a small statistical reporting area established in larger communities by Statistics Canada with the help of local committees. Census tracts are delineated by Statistics Canada according to the following criteria: (i) the population of a census tract will vary between 2,500 and 8,000 except in the central business district or institutional tracts, both of which may have a lower population; (ii) tracts have populations as homogeneous as possible in terms of economic status and living conditions; (iii) tract boundaries follow permanent and easily recognized lines (e.g., city streets); and (iv) tracts have a shape that is as compact as possible. The minimum population required for a community to be assigned census tracts is 50,000.

- **COUNTY.**

A county is a political and/or administrative division in Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec and Ontario. (Census divisions have been created as a substitute for counties in the other five provinces.)

County boundaries are established by the respective provincial governments. They are reasonably static and provide a satisfactory basis for statistical time-series. A notable exception exists in Ontario since some counties have disappeared with the creation of regional municipalities.

- **COVERAGE.**

The word coverage in this report has a specific interpretation. It refers to the proportion of the total Canadian population the administrative records include. Under-coverage occurs when the universe of administrative records is less than the population it represents. Over-coverage arises when the universe of an administrative record set exceeds the population. Both conditions are present for administrative records.

Some Canadians are not directly identifiable from tax records, for example, and this results in under-coverage. The number of taxfilers is about 15 million while the population of Canada is about 25,000,000. Thus, the universe of taxfilers is about 60 per cent of the population. But from the individual tax records, both taxfilers and their dependents can be identified, creating a universe of 22.5 million or 90 per cent of the Canadian population. Whether one speaks, however, of the coverage of taxfilers or the coverage of taxfilers and dependents, relative to the population of Canada, there is still under-coverage.

While there is general under-coverage of the population, some degree of over-coverage may be occurring simultaneously. Some taxfilers have relatively low incomes, file tax returns, yet are also included as dependents by their parents, spouses, or legal guardians. These individuals can be counted twice — once as a taxfiler and once as a dependent. To the extent that this is a known and predictable occurrence, the data can be adjusted.

Coverage is partly determined by the accuracy of the assignment of records to geographical areas. For example, in the downtown core of major centres, the population of taxfilers sometimes exceeds the resident population because of the use of office addresses to file tax returns. In addition, for suburban service, post office boxes, rural routes or any other instances where mailing and residential addresses differ, misallocations can occur. Each misallocation represents over-coverage in the area where it does not belong, and under-coverage where it should have been.

- **ECONOMIC DEPENDENCY PROFILE.**

In this guide, an economic dependency profile refers to the transfer payments reported by taxfilers. There are essentially two categories of payments, those for which tax is withheld at the source (unemployment insurance benefits) and are taxable, those for which there is no withholding (family allowances and old age security) and are also taxable. Of these transfer payments, most appear on the tax file because most recipients have a high enough income that they must file tax returns. In the case of old age security, however, many individuals need not file returns and only about 65 per cent of these benefits show up in the tax system. In comparison, about 98 per cent of family allowance payments are reported. An example of an economic dependency profile can be found in Appendix E.

- **ENUMERATION AREA.**

  An enumeration area (EA) is a small area used for census-taking. Specifically, this is an area canvassed by one census representative. It is defined according to the following criteria: (i) population—an EA may include as many as 300 households, depending on its location; (ii) number of farms—an EA always includes fewer than 100 farms; (iii) limits—an EA, being the building block of all statistical areas, never cuts across any area recognized by the census. Moreover, boundaries are defined so that the census representative can easily locate them (e.g., streets, roads, railways, rivers, lakes).

  The boundaries of EAs change from census to census due to population shifts and changes of electoral, municipal and statistical area boundaries. For this reason, the EA numbering changes from census to census.

  Administrative social data are not currently available for areas as small as EAs. Some prototype work has been undertaken in urban areas and it may be possible to produce administrative data for urban enumeration areas. Because these areas are so small, however, difficulties arise with regard to confidentiality. It is improbable that EA data will be produced for rural areas: these EAs are too small, and the geography of administrative records is notably weak in rural areas (see Section 2.0 of this guide).

- **INCOME, EMPLOYMENT.**

  Employment income is the sum of all income associated with employment. It includes the following income sources: T4 earnings (wages and salaries as reported by one or more employers); other employment income (e.g., tips and gratuities); net professional income; net business income; net commission income; net fishing income; and net farming income.

- **INCOME, SELF-EMPLOYMENT.**

  Self-employment income is the total income derived from the following sources: net professional income, net business income, net commission income, net farming income and net fishing income.

- **INCOME, TOTAL.**

  Total income is all income reported by taxfilers. It includes employment income, and other sources such as pension income, family allowance income, unemployment insurance income, net rental income, dividend and interest income and any other income reported.

- **LABOUR FORCE, GROSS.**

  The gross labour force is derived from the tax records by summing all taxfilers who reported income from employment. Clearly, a number of taxfilers have a relatively slight attachment to the labour force during a calendar year. No attempt has been made, however, to define an arbitrary dollar value below which taxfilers are considered marginal members of the labour force.

- **LABOUR FORCE PROFILE.**

  A labour force profile is a set of data derived from the individual income tax file for one of the 265 census divisions. It includes summary data on the number of taxfilers and selected sources of income (i.e., total income, employment income, unemployment insurance income, labour force income and self-employment income). An example of a labour force profile can be found in Appendix D.

- **LONGITUDINAL OR PANEL DATA.**

  Data that provide information about events as they unfold over time are useful for studying changing patterns in variables such as migration, income and labour force participation. Administrative records are a cost-efficient source of longitudinal data, readily providing data for a ten per cent sample of the Canadian population. For example, data from tax records enable the tracing of the migration of the same people over time. Equally, they can be used to profile the income history of age cohorts of Canadian taxfilers (i.e., those Canadians born in the same year or group of years).

  Aside from administrative records, there are two other ways to generate longitudinal or panel data, both involving more expensive survey techniques. The first method follows the same individuals over time, tracing them through their changes in residences and collecting data from them over a number of years. The second method involves the use of questionnaires prompting respondents to recall their own history. This method, while less expensive than following respondents over time, relies heavily on the memory of respondents.

Longitudinal data from the 10 per cent sample of taxfilers represent an inexpensive means of studying the same groups of individuals over time. A minor drawback is that some data may be missing—although some individuals work every year and file a tax return, others do not.

- **MIGRATION.**

  Migration, in this guide and overview, refers to a change in address between two different census divisions for two consecutive years. These data are derived from the addresses contained in the personal income tax file.

  Migration data derived from the tax file are modelled estimates of migration in Canada. Several calculations are used to derive the migration estimates. The tax file, itself, is used to count the individual taxfilers who moved. Then by using the dollar value of the exemptions claimed by taxfilers, the total number of taxfilers and dependents can be computed. Even then, this number falls short of the number of migrants because some individuals do not file tax returns. Thus, the migration between census divisions is adjusted both to compensate for dependents and the under-coverage of the Canadian population.

  Finally, some taxfilers report foreign addresses between consecutive years. For those individuals, it is assumed that they were international migrants between the two consecutive years—either an in-migrant or immigrant to Canada, or an out-migrant or emigrant from Canada.

- **MIGRATION, GROSS.**

  Gross migration is the sum of in-migration and out-migration for a census division between two consecutive years.

- **MIGRATION, IN-.**

  In-migration is the estimated total number of individual migrants that moved into a census division between two consecutive years. It includes an estimate of the total number of in-migrants from other census divisions in the province, from other provinces, and from outside Canada.

- **MIGRATION, MULTIPLE.**

  Some migrants move more frequently than others. For those Canadians who move more than once over the period of time for which data are available, it is possible to identify multiple migrations. The longitudinal income file (Section 4.3) is used to follow the same individuals over time. Only the 10 per cent longitudinal income file possesses this capability.

- **MIGRATION, NET-.**

  Net migration is equal to the sum of in-migration minus out-migration for an individual census division.

- **MIGRATION, OUT-.**

  Out-migration is the estimated number of individuals who migrated out of a census division between two consecutive tax years. Out-migration includes an estimate of those who migrated to other census divisions in the province, to other provinces and to other countries.

- **MIGRATION, RETURN.**

  Return migrants are those who left a census division or province in one taxfiling year and returned in a subsequent taxfiling year. Thus, a return migrant is one who returns to a former census division or province. Because at least three years are required for the identification of a return migrant, longitudinal data are required.

- **SMALL AREA/SMALL GEOGRAPHICAL AREA.**

  A small geographical area is defined as a sub-provincial area. It may be a muncipality, a county, a census division, a school district or a planning district. In essence, in working with administrative records, a small geographical area is one that is based on an aggregation of individual postal codes. Statistics Canada prepares data for standard geographical areas, but not for all possible areas such as school districts, planning districts and other sub-provincial areas needed for planning and other purposes. For this reason, and because it would be difficult to identify all possible geographical areas of interest to users, those wanting data for their own areas must provide tables of postal codes for the areas for which they are interested in obtaining data.

- **SOCIAL DATA/SOCIAL STATISTICS.**

  Social data or social statistics pertain to characteristics or descriptions of Canadian **individuals**, their **families** and/or their **households**. By contrast, data on Canadian businesses and the Canadian economy are termed economic data or economic statistics.

- **TRANSFER PAYMENTS.**

  Transfer payments are those made from one person, organization or government to another for which no good or service is provided in return. With the exception of the pension income received from non-government sources, all of the transfer payments referred to in this document are made by governments to individuals.

- **UNIVERSE.**

  A universe defines any set of individuals or objects with common and observable characteristics.

C.0 EXAMPLES OF USER-SPECIFIED AREAS

In the following five pages, three approaches to the specification of postal codes for user-defined areas are illustrated.

The first example is for two geographical components of a small community. The second example is for an essentially rural area, and illustrates how different combinations of postal codes can be used to produce more than one aggregation or hierarchical structure. The final example is a general statement of the desired format for submitting requests to the Administrative Data Development Staff.

- **EXAMPLE 1.**

Table C.1 illustrates a postal code to area system conversion table for two parts (i.e., A and B) of a small municipality of about 10,000 people. The parts include 2,000 persons or about 20 per cent of the population of the municipality.

The user requested profile tabulations to compare Area A, Area B and the entire municipality.

Approximately three weeks elapsed between the initial request and the time the tables were provided at a cost of about $400.

TABLE C.1

EXAMPLE 1

AREA A		AREA B	
T1L 1B4	T1L 1C6	T1L 1P6	T1L 1T1
T1L 1C8	T1L 1E1	T1L 1T2	T1L 1T3
T1L 1E2	T1L 1E3	T1L 1T4	T1L 1V6
T1L 1E4	T1L 1E6	T1L 1V7	T1L 1V8
T1L 1E7	T1L 1E8	T1L 1V9	T1L 1W1
T1L 1E9	T1L 1G1	T1L 1W2	T1L 1W4
T1L 1G2	T1L 1H2	T1L 1W5	T1L 1W6
T1L 1H3	T1L 1H8	T1L 1W7	T1L 1Z8
T1L 1H9	T1L 1L2	T1L 2B2	T1L 2B3
T1L 1L3	T1L 1L4	T1L 2Z7	T1L 2Z9
T1L 1L5	T1L 1N5	T1L 3A1	T1L 3A2
T1L 1P7	T1L 1P9	T1L 3A3	T1L 3E1
T1L 2Z2	T1L 2Z3	T1L 3E2	T1L 3E3
T1L 2Z4	T1L 2Z5	T1L 3E4	T1L 3E5
T1L 3A5	T1L 3A6	T1L 3E6	T1L 3E7
T1L 3A7	T1L 3A8	T1L 3E9	T1L 3G4
T1L 3A9	T1L 3B1	T1L 3G5	T1L 3G6
T1L 3B2	T1L 3B3	T1L 3G7	T1L 3G8
T1L 3B4	T1L 3B5	T1L 3G9	T1L 3H1
T1L 3B6	T1L 3B7	T1L 3K6	T1L 4N4
T1L 3B8	T1L 3C1		
T1L 3C2	T1L 3C3		
T1L 3G1	T1L 3G2		
T1L 4T5	T1L 4V1		
T1L 4V2			

- **EXAMPLE 2.**

Data were requested for an area with rural postal codes. Since some of the codes could involve very small numbers of records, the user specified how the codes were to be combined to overcome the problems of confidentiality.

It was possible to provide various aggregations of the individual postal codes in a hierarchical system as the user requested. The table on the facing page is a brief summary of the postal code conversion system defined by the user.

Consider Region II for the purposes of illustration. It was defined to contain two sub-areas, Areas B and C. The user requested data for Region II, Area B and Area C. In addition, data were required for the sub-parts of Areas B and C. For example, the user requested data for postal codes F0G 2G0 and F0G 2A0. Also, data were requested for all records in the postal code area defined by F0G 3C0. Similarly, for Area C, data for three postal code arrays were provided — one included three postal codes, and the others consisted of one postal code each.

In the example, the double lines refer to divisions between regions, or between hierarchies 2 and 3. The single horizontal lines represent divisions between hierarchies 1 and 2.

TABLE C.2 EXAMPLE 2		
HIERARCHY 1	HIERARCHY 2	HIERARCHY 3
F0G 3B0	AREA A	REGION I
F0G 3H0		
F0G 2R0		
F0G 2K0		
F0G 2G0 F0G 2A0	AREA B	REGION II
F0G 3C0		
F0H 1B0 F0H 1L0 F0H 1S0	AREA C	
F0H 1J0		
F0H 1T0		
F0H 1M0 F0H 1E0	AREA D	REGION III
F2G 2L3		
F2G 2K8		
F2G 2L2 F2G 2K9	AREA E	
F2G 2L1		
F0H 1X0		
F0H 2L4		

- **EXAMPLE 3**

Ideally, for postal code to user-specified area system conversion files, the format or record layout would be as follows:

TABLE C.3

EXAMPLE 3.

POSITIONS	DESCRIPTION
1 - 6	Postal code group - - from 3 to 6 characters.
7 - 11	User code - - the code assigned by a user to the postal group in positions 1 - 6.
12 - 72	Area name - - name assigned to each user code in postions 7 - 11.

D.0 SAMPLE LABOUR FORCE PROFILE

DESCRIPTION

- In this appendix, an example is provided of a labour force profile.

- The information is provided in the following format:

  - First, there is a definition for each line of data used in this example.

  - Second, there is a sample table with numerical data.

  - Third, there is another table with percentage changes for each line of data (if applicable).

- Labour force profiles are available for every census division in Canada.

- Data are currently available for five years — 1976, 1977, 1978, 1979 and 1980 (1981 data can be expected in late spring of 1983).

DEFINITIONS FOR THE LABOUR FORCE PROFILE

Line 1 - **NUMBER OF TAXFILERS**

The total number of taxfilers in the census division.

Line 2 - **TOTAL INCOME**

Total income as reported to Revenue Canada and as adjusted for tax purposes (Reference to a T1 tax return and the tax guide might prove helpful in understanding these data.)

Line 3 - Number reporting

The total number of taxfilers with non-zero total income.

Line 4 - Amount ($'000)

The total amount of income reported in thousands of dollars.

Line 5 - Median ($)

The median total income for those included in Line 3.

Line 6 - Provincial index

The census division median total income as a percentage of the provincial median income

Line 7 - Canadian index

The census division median total income as a percentage of the Canadian median income.

Line 8 - **EMPLOYMENT INCOME**

The sum of all sources of income associated with employment:

- T4 earnings
- Other employment income
- Net professional income
- Net business income
- Net commission income
- Net fishing income
- Net farming income

Line 9 - Number reporting (Gross Labour Force)

The total gross labour force is obtained by counting the taxfilers with employment income.

Line 10 - Amount ($'000)

The total amount of employment income reported in thousands of dollars.

Line 11 - Median ($)

The median employment income for those included in Line 9.

Line 12 - Provincial index

The census division median employment income as a percentage of the provincial median income.

Line 13 - Canadian index

The census division median employment income as a percentage of the Canadian median income.

Line 14 - **UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE INCOME**

All UI benefits reported in the calendar year for all reasons including retirement, maternity, sickness, fishing, and occupational training as well as regular benefits.

Line 15 - Number reporting

Total number of taxfilers reporting UI benefits.

Line 16 - Amount ($'000)

Total amount of UI benefits reported.

Line 17 - Unemployment Insurance Dependency Ratio

(Line 16/Line 10) X 100.
The ratio of UI benefits to employment income by census division.

Line 18 - Provincial index

The census division UI Dependency Ratio as a percentage of the provincial UI Dependency Ratio.

Line 19 - Canadian index

The census division UI Dependency Ratio as a percentage of the Canadian UI Dependency Ratio

Line 20 - **SELF-EMPLOYMENT INCOME**

The sum of all sources of income related to self-employment:

- Net professional income
- Net business income
- Net commission income
- Net fishing income
- Net farming income

Line 21 - Number reporting

The total number of taxfilers with non-zero gross self-employment income.

Line 22 - Net amount ($'000)

The total amount of net self-employment income for those included in Line 20.

Line 23 - **LABOUR FORCE INCOME**

The sum of employment income (see Line 10) and UI benefits (see Line 16).

Line 24 - Number reporting

The total number of taxfilers with non-zero labour force income.

Line 25 - Amount ($'000)

The total amount of labour force income reported in thousands of dollars.

LABOUR FORCE PROFILE, 1976, 1979, 1980

CENSUS DIVISION 4711, SASKATCHEWAN,

MALES, ALL AGE GROUPS

	1976	1979	1980
1. NUMBER OF TAXFILERS	52,190	58,120	60,275
2. TOTAL INCOME			
3. Number Reporting	52,095	58,040	60,185
4. Amount ($'000)	699,105	989,728	1,133,494
5. Median ($)	11,896	15,103	16,660
6. Provincial Index	114.0	112.0	111.3
7. Canadian Index	105.0	107.0	106.3
8. EMPLOYMENT INCOME			
9. Number Reporting	48,710	54,245	56,005
10. Amount ($'000)	608,555	837,624	945,219
11. Median ($)	11,449	14,428	15,747
12. Provincial Index	116.8	116.4	116.6
13. Canadian Index	102.6	102.4	102.3
14. UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE INCOME			
15. Number Reporting	4,745	5,620	5,725
16. Amount ($'000)	4,912	8,081	9,436
17. Dependency Ratio	0.81	0.96	1.00
18. Provincial Index	81.8	87.3	87.7
19. Canadian Index	33.2	44.4	45.0
20. SELF-EMPLOYMENT INCOME			
21. Number Reporting	11,715	13,035	13,180
22. Amount ($'000)	93,427	104,479	107,917
23. LABOUR FORCE INCOME			
24. Number Reporting	48,825	54,360	56,135
25. Amount ($'000)	613,482	845,748	954,661

PERCENTAGE CHANGE

LABOUR FORCE PROFILE, 1976, 1979, 1980

CENSUS DIVISION 4711, SASASKCHEWAN,

MALES, ALL AGE GROUPS

	1979-80	1976-80
1. NUMBER OF TAXFILERS	3.64	40.68
2. TOTAL INCOME		
3. Number Reporting	5.25	28.76
4. Amount ($'000)	19.97	81.17
5. Median ($)	12.80	37.41
6. Provincial Index	1.48	8.62
7. Canadian Index	-1.54	1.68
8. EMPLOYMENT INCOME		
9. Number Reporting	5.17	20.81
10. Amount ($'000)	18.99	71.53
11. Median ($)	11.49	38.39
12. Provincial Index	2.46	6.48
13. Canadian Index	1.73	2.01
14. UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE INCOME		
15. Number Reporting	-8.31	21.15
16. Amount ($'000)	1.64	80.10
17. Dependency Ratio	-15.03	5.00
18. Provincial Index	-2.62	18.72
19. Canadian Index	-6.39	28.79
20. SELF-EMPLOYMENT INCOME		
21. Number Reporting	6.51	73.47
22. Amount ($'000)	9.10	63.43
23. LABOUR FORCE INCOME		
24. Number Reporting	4.86	20.89
25. Amount ($'000)	18.67	71.63

E.0 SAMPLE ECONOMIC DEPENDENCY PROFILE

DESCRIPTION

- In this appendix, an example is provided of an economic dependency profile.

- An economic dependency profile consists of three parts:

  - First, there is a definition for each line of the profile.

  - Second, there is a table with data for each of the several items defined.

  - Third, there is another table for the percentage changes (if applicable) of the data.

DEFINITIONS FOR THE ECONOMIC DEPENDENCY PROFILE

Line 1 - **TRANSFER PAYMENTS INCOME, ALL**

The sum of family allowance, child tax credit, old age security, CPP/QPP, and other pension benefits as reported to Revenue Canada/Taxation.

Line 2 - Amount ($'000)

The amount of tranfer payments reported in thousands of dollars.

Line 3 - **EMPLOYMENT INCOME ($'000)**

The total amount of employment income reported in thousands of dollars.

Line 4 - Economic dependency ratio (EDR)

The amount in line 2 is divided by the amount in line 3 and multipled times 100.

Line 5 - Provincial index

The census division EDR as a percentage of the provincial EDR.

Line 6 - Canadian index

The census division EDR as a percentage of the Canadian EDR.

Line 7 - **UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE INCOME**

Line 8 - Amount ($'000)

The total amount of unemployment insurance benefits reported in thousands of dollars.

Line 9 - Contribution to EDR

Line 8 divided by line 3, and multiplied times 100.

Line 10 - **FAMILY ALLOWANCE INCOME**

Line 11 - Amount ($'000)

The total amount of family allowance benefits reported in thousands of dollars.

Line 12 - Contribution to EDR

Line 11 divided by line 3, and multiplied times 100.

Line 13 - **CHILD TAX CREDIT INCOME**

Line 14 - Amount ($'000)

The total amount of child tax credits reported in thousands of dollars.

Line 15 - Contribution to EDR

Line 14 divided by line 3, multiplied times 100.

Line 16 - **OLD AGE SECURITY INCOME**

Line 17 - Amount ($'000)

The total amount of old age security benefits reported in thousands of dollars.

Line 18 - Contribution to EDR

Line 17 divided by line 3, multiplied times 100.

Line 19 - **CPP/QPP INCOME**

Line 20 - Amount ($'000)

The total amount of CPP/QPP benefits reported in thousands of dollars.

Line 21 - Contribution to EDR

Line 20 divided by line 3, multiplied times 100.

Line 22 - **OTHER PENSION INCOME**

Line 23 - Amount ($'000)

The total amount of other pension benefits reported in thousands of dollars.

Line 24 - Contribution to EDR

Line 23 divided by line 3, multiplied times 100.

ECONOMIC DEPENDENCY PROFILE, 1976, 1979, 1980

CENSUS DIVISION 4711, SASKATCHEWAN,

MALES, ALL AGE GROUPS

	1978	1979	1980
1. TRANSFER PAYMENTS			
2. Amount ($'000)	53,368	54,234	64,645
3. Employment Income ($'000)	727,820	837,624	945,219
4. Economic Dependency Ratio	7.34	6.47	5.83
5. Provincial Index	70.8	68.6	66.3
6. Canadian Index	51.4	47.4	46.7
7. UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE INCOME			
8. Amount ($'000)	9,503	8,081	9,436
9. Contribution to EDR	1.31	0.96	1.00
10. FAMILY ALLOWANCE INCOME			
11. Amount ($'000)	12,878	9,969	10,832
12. Contribution to EDR	1.77	1.19	1.15
13. CHILD TAX CREDIT INCOME			
14. Amount ($'000)	******	116	130
15. Contribution to EDR	******	0.01	0.01
16. OLD AGE SECURITY INCOME			
17. Amount ($'000)	9,153	10,349	11,859
18. Contribution to EDR	1.26	1.26	1.25
19. CPP/QPP INCOME			
20. Amount ($'000)	5,916	7,229	9,185
21. Contribution to EDR	0.81	0.86	0.97
22. OTHER PENSION INCOME			
23. Amount ($'000)	15,918	18,490	23,203
24. Contribution to EDR	2.19	2.19	2.45

PERCENTAGE CHANGE, ECONOMIC DEPENDENCY PROFILE, 1976, 1979, 1980

CENSUS DIVISION 4711, SASKATCHEWAN,

MALES, ALL AGE GROUPS

	1978-79	1979-80
1. TRANSFER PAYMENTS		
2. Amount ($'000)	1.62	19.20
3. Employment Income ($'000)	15.09	12.85
4. Economic Dependency Ratio	-11.85	5.56
5. Provincial Index	- 3.11	- 3.35
6. Canadian Index	- 7.78	- 1.48
7. UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE INCOME		
8. Amount ($'000)	-14.96	16.77
9. Contribution to EDR	-26.72	4.17
10. FAMILY ALLOWANCE INCOME		
11. Amount ($'000)	-22.59	8.66
12. Contribution to EDR	-32.77	- 3.36
13. CHILD TAX CREDIT INCOME		
14. Amount ($'000)	******	12.07
15. Contribution to EDR	******	*****
16. OLD AGE SECURITY INCOME		
17. Amount ($'000)	13.07	14.59
18. Contribution to EDR	- 1.59	0.81
19. CPP/QPP INCOME		
20. Amount ($'000)	22.19	27.06
21. Contribution to EDR	6.17	12.79
22. OTHER PENSION INCOME		
23. Amount ($'000)	16.16	25.49
24. Contribution to EDR	0.91	10.86

F.0 SAMPLE MIGRATION TABLES

DESCRIPTION

This appendix includes sample migration tables for Census Division 11, Saskatchewan. Similar data are available for all other census divisions.

For this appendix, migration data are presented in several tables to indicate the range of annual migration data that are available. In the remaining pages of this appendix, a general description is presented on even-numbered pages and the data are presented on the facing, or odd-numbered pages.

All of the definitions and relevant explanations of the words pertaining to migration are included in Appendix B of this report.

DESCRIPTION OF TABLE F-1

TOTAL MIGRATION, ALL AGE GROUPS,

CENSUS DIVISION 11, SASKATCHEWAN,

1976-77 TO 1980-81

- This table contains total migration data derived from the personal income tax records for the period 1976-77 to 1980-81.

- The table is divided into three parts: in-migrants, out-migrants and net-migration.

- Data are presented for the five different migration periods, along with the total.

- From the table, it can be noted that 11,340 persons migrated into this census division in the period 1976-77, 10,824 migrated out and that the census division gained 516 residents (i.e., net migrants) as a result.

- Over the five-year period, this census division gained an estimated 7,293 residents as a result of migration.

TABLE F-1

TOTAL MIGRATION, ALL AGE GROUPS,

CENSUS DIVISION 11, SASKATCHEWAN,

1976-77 TO 1980-81

YEAR	IN-MIGRANTS	OUT-MIGRANTS	NET-MIGRATION
1976-77	11,340	10,824	516
1977-78	10,924	10,482	442
1978-79	11,858	10,544	1,314
1979-80	13,054	10,960	2,094
1980-81	13,962	11,035	2,927
TOTAL	61,138	53,845	7,293

DESCRIPTION OF TABLE F-2

TOTAL MIGRATION BY AGE GROUP,

CENSUS DIVISION 11, SASKATCHEWAN,

1976-77 TO 1980-81

- Table F-2 includes data on migration between census divisions for 1976-77 through 1980-81.

- The data are for in-migrants, out-migrants and net-migration.

- Data are presented for five age groups and the estimated total population of migrants. Although estimates are provided for the population under 16 years of age, these data are imputed. A forthcoming technical report will include a full description of the methods and imputation used in the model to estimate population by age groups.

- It can be noted that in 1976-77, an estimated 11,340 individuals migrated into this census division. This is the same number reported in Table F-1.

TABLE F-2

TOTAL MIGRATION BY AGE GROUP,

CENSUS DIVISION 11, SASKATCHEWAN,

1976-77 TO 1980-81

	0-15	16-24	25-44	45-64	65+	TOTAL
IN-MIGRANTS						
1976-77	2,904	3,902	3,426	799	309	11,340
1977-78	2,729	3,617	3,410	840	328	10,924
1978-79	2,965	3,683	3,953	872	385	11,858
1979-80	3,382	4,126	4,340	894	312	13,054
1980-81	3,496	4,232	4,775	1,041	418	13,962
OUT-MIGRANTS						
1976-77	2,883	3,499	3,372	735	335	10,824
1977-78	2,570	3,478	3,353	741	340	10,482
1978-79	2,568	3,523	3,440	657	356	10,544
1979-80	2,696	3,571	3,542	739	412	10,960
1980-81	2,622	3,511	3,845	746	311	11,035
NET-MIGRATION						
1976-77	21	403	54	64	- 26	516
1977-78	159	139	57	99	- 12	442
1978-79	397	160	513	215	29	1,314
1979-80	686	555	798	155	-100	2,094
1980-81	874	721	930	295	107	2,927

DESCRIPTION OF TABLE F-3

TOTAL MIGRATION,

INTRAPROVINCIAL, INTERPROVINCIAL AND INTERNATIONAL

1976-77 TO 1980-81

- Table F-3 on the facing page includes migration data for Census Division 11, Saskatchewan by type of migration.

- Type of migration includes internal or intraprovincial migration, interprovincial migration, international migration and total migration.

- From the data it can be noted that in 1976, of the 11,340 in-migrants, about 48 per cent came from within the province, 45 per cent came from other provinces, and the remaining migrants came from outside of Canada.

TABLE F-3

TOTAL MIGRATION,

INTRAPROVINCIAL, INTERPROVINCIAL AND INTERNATIONAL

CENSUS DIVISION 11, SASKATCHEWAN

1976-77 TO 1980-81

	INTRAPROVINCIAL	INTERPROVINCIAL	INTERNATIONAL	TOTAL
IN-MIGRANTS				
1976-77	5,477	5,119	744	11,340
1977-78	5,562	4,723	639	10,924
1978-79	6,260	5,027	571	11,858
1979-80	6,689	5,684	681	13,054
1980-81	6,819	6,200	943	13,962
TOTAL	30,807	26,753	3,578	61,138
OUT-MIGRANTS				
1976-77	5,843	4,667	314	10,824
1977-78	5,205	4,899	378	10,482
1978-79	5,341	4,848	355	10,544
1979-80	5,143	5,521	296	10,960
1980-81	5,150	5,590	295	11,035
TOTAL	26,682	25,525	1,638	53,845
NET-MIGRATION				
1976-77	-366	452	430	516
1977-78	357	-176	261	442
1978-79	919	179	216	1,314
1979-80	1,546	163	385	2,094
1980-81	1,669	610	648	2,927
TOTAL	4,125	1,228	1,940	7,293

DESCRIPTION OF TABLE F-4

MAJOR MIGRATION FLOWS

TO AND FROM CENSUS DIVISION 11, SASKATCHEWAN, 1980-81

- In addition to the migration data contained in the preceding tables, many users are also interested in where the migrants go, and where they originate.

- The table on the facing page includes some origin and destination data for CD 11 in Saskatchewan.

- For example, it can be noted in this table that 1,239 individuals originated in CD 15 in Saskatchewan and that 1,389 originated in CD 6. And while some were moving into CD 11 from CDs 15 and 6, 1,170 and 1,019 were leaving CD 11 for these two census divisions in Saskatchewan. As a result of these in and out movements, CD 11 gained population in 1980-81 from both CD 15 (+69) and CD 6 (+370).

- This is a partial data set. Only some of the origins and destinations are included. In addition, origin and destination data are available for other years. These data are included just to illustrate some possibilities for origin and destination data from Statistics Canada.

TABLE F-4

ORIGIN AND DESTINATION MIGRATION DATA FOR CENSUS DIVISION 11, SASKATCHEWAN, 1980-81

SGC	CENSUS DIVISIONS OF ORIGIN AND DESTINATION	TO	FROM	GROSS	NET
4715	Division 15, Sask.	1,239	1,170	2,409	69
4706	Division 6, Sask.	1,389	1,019	2,408	370
4806	Division 6, Alta.	709	851	1,560	-142
4811	Division 11, Alta.	780	747	1,527	33
4611	Division 11, Man.	714	465	1,179	249
4712	Division 12, Sask.	518	360	878	158
5915	Greater Vancouver, B.C.	383	483	866	-100
4716	Division 16, Sask.	520	340	860	180
4714	Division 14, Sask.	498	339	837	159
4707	Division 7, Sask.	363	256	619	107
4717	Division 17, Sask.	288	293	581	- 5
4713	Division 13, Sask.	318	248	566	70
4708	Division 8, Sask.	317	197	514	120
4718	Division 18, Sask.	298	194	492	104
4709	Division 9, Sask.	265	161	426	104
4710	Division 10, Sask.	263	153	416	110
3520	Metropolitan Toronto, Ont.	187	152	339	35
3506	Ottawa, Carleton, Ont.	202	133	335	69
5917	Capital, B.C.	127	202	329	- 75

G.0 SAMPLE FAMILY ALLOWANCE DATA

DESCRIPTION

- This appendix contains some sample data from the family allowance files.

- The data in this appendix are for single years of age for a census division. Similar data are available for all census divisions in Canada.

- The data are available twice each year, in June and December.

TABLE G-1

SAMPLE FAMILY ALLOWANCE DATA,

FOR CENSUS DIVISION 6, SASKATCHEWAN,

1976, 1980, 1981 AND PERCENTAGE CHANGE FOR 1976-81

- Table G-1 illustrates some tabulations of family allowance data for Census Division 6, Saskatchewan.

- These data indicate the potential of tabulating data for a geographical area by single years of age.

TABLE G-1

SAMPLE FAMILY ALLOWANCE DATA,

CENSUS DIVISION 6, SASKATCHEWAN,

1976, 1980, 1981 AND PERCENTAGE CHANGE FOR 1976-81

AGE	1976	1980	1981	PERCENTAGE CHANGE, 1976-81
0	2,996	3,275	3,212	7.2
1	3,056	3,383	3,367	10.2
2	2,903	3,134	3,319	14.3
3	3,112	3,301	3,135	.7
4	2,981	3,214	3,289	10.3
5	3,066	3,046	3,184	3.8
6	2,959	2,943	3,035	2.6
7	2,949	3,131	2,937	- .4
8	3,007	3,059	3,148	4.7
9	3,035	3,102	3,045	.3
10	3,125	3,006	3,096	- .9
11	3,445	2,996	2,989	-13.2
12	3,658	3,046	2,991	-18.2
13	3,715	3,073	3,039	-18.2
14	3,627	3,141	3,073	-15.3
15	3,463	3,461	3,152	- 9.0
16	3,451	3,618	3,413	1.1
17	3,127	3,566	3,506	12.1

H.0 SAMPLE DATA FROM THE UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE FILE

DESCRIPTION

- The data in this appendix have been derived from the unemployment insurance files.

- Statistics Canada's work has been based on those persons who receive unemployment insurance benefits. Excluded are others who have exhausted their benefits, and those who have an active claim for benefits but receive no benefits.

- The individuals included in these data are those receiving benefits during the third week of a calendar month. This particular week corresponds to the week Statistics Canada collects its monthly data through the Labour Force Survey.

DESCRIPTION OF THE UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE DATA

- This brief description of terms will help in understanding the table on the next page.

  - **Regular beneficiaries.** This refers to beneficiaries who are defined as unemployed — individuals who are not working, are eligible for benefits and are available for work.

  - **Sick.** Under certain conditions, individuals are eligible for unemployment insurance during periods of sickness or illness.

  - **Maternity.** Individuals who were employed prior to maternity can qualify for unemployment insurance benefits while on maternity leave.

  - **Retired.** Individuals who retire can qualify for unemployment benefits. The period during which retirement benefits can be obtained by retirees varies with the age of the individual retiree.

  - **F/T Fishing and P/T Fishing.** Self-employed fishermen, both full-time and part-time, can qualify for unemployment insurance benefits during the off-season.

  - **Training** Unemployment insurance beneficiaries who enter government-approved training programs are paid benefits equal to the difference between their normal benefit and the training allowance paid.

  - **Regular Beneficiaries, No Earnings.** Unemployment insurance beneficiaries can earn a limited amount of income. In the strictest sense, Statistics Canada has defined an individual with some earned income per week to be employed. Thus, the category "regular unemployment insurance beneficiaries without earnings" is the category most consistent with the definition of unemployment in Statistics Canada's monthly survey of the labour force.

TABLE H-1

SAMPLE DATA FOR UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE BENEFICIARIES, CENSUS DIVISION 6, SASKATCHEWAN, FEBRUARY TO AUGUST 1982

	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.
TOTAL	4,403	4,470	4,352	3,641	3,584	3,609	3,985
Regular	3,650	3,701	3,691	2,941	2,935	3,048	3,364
Sick	216	209	172	178	194	168	147
Maternity	402	431	387	363	372	376	456
Retired	30	18	12	24	12	9	7
F/T Fishing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
P/T Fishing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Training	105	111	90	135	71	8	11

REGULAR BENEFICIARIES, NO EARNINGS

SEX/AGE	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.
MALE, TOTAL	2,667	2,702	2,646	1,963	1,827	1,900	1,969
15-19	327	348	358	260	210	227	250
20-24	794	811	810	597	550	565	574
25-44	1,050	1,063	1,021	801	805	846	867
45-64	496	480	457	305	262	262	278
FEMALE, TOTAL	748	788	813	753	883	955	1,169
15-19	93	85	85	84	108	103	107
20-24	187	195	210	194	240	265	289
25-44	306	323	336	325	383	420	573
45-64	162	185	182	150	152	167	200

POOR

QUALITY

ORIGINAL